



Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Raise the Herbs—Double Flowers.

In old times our worthy grandmothers used to have this department of horticulture under their special keeping and culture.

We can now see, in memory's eye, our grandmother's garden. Although not opposed to the culture of flowers merely as flowers, her department was strictly of the utilitarian order. The sage and the thyme, the borage and the parsley, the high balm and the low balm, the bed of camomile, and the cluster of wormwood, the rue and the marigold, the lovage and the hyssop, the coltsfoot and the horseradish, the coriander and the caraway and the dill, while in the waste corners, and by the hedges, the motherwort and the catmint, and the tansy were allowed to flourish luxuriantly. All these were harvested at some particular time of the moon's age, carefully dried in the shade, and still more carefully laid away "up in the garret" for sickness,¹ or for any other uses which domestic affairs demanded. They all had their specific uses, and she was considered an provident mother who did not have a store of them on hand in case of emergency. These old-fashioned aids to the comfort of the household, seem to have disappeared from the garden, and the merely ornamentals taken their places. Now by all means would encourage the culture of flowers, but would keep these old "stand-bys," in which our grandmothers delighted in the list, and thus combine the useful and the beautiful together.

While on this subject, it may not be very much out of place to answer a query put to us by a neighbor, not long since, viz: "How are double flowers produced?" We believe that nature never produces double flowers. They are considered abominations as beautiful monsters. They are generally, indeed we may say always, the production of skillful management of the cultivator. The Dutch gardeners have been very successful in this kind of production. The principle of doing it is to keep the plant growing rather stintedly in poor soil, until all the organs of flowering are beginning to show themselves, then pushing it by liberal watering with liquid manures. This operation is founded on the physiological habits of plants. You have undoubtedly observed that the first exertion of the plant is to get its growth, then its top part of the operation and makes flowers, then this operation stops, and the whole energy is bent on maturing and perfecting the seed. This seems to be the great end and object of its life, and this done it ceases any further action for the current season at least.

As a general rule, therefore they so grow the plant that the system which supplies material, or elaborates what may be called the bodily growth of the plant is not stimulated much—merely fed enough to give it fair growth. After this is done, and the energies of the plant begin to be expended on the formation of the flower, push it as vigorously as you can. Feed it high. This extra feed will expand the stems into flower-leaves, and thus you obtain double flowers. Sometimes this feeding is carried so far that every stamen is converted into a flower-leaf. In this case the flower becomes barren, and no seeds are produced, and the only way to propagate the plant will be by dividing the roots or by cuttings and layers.

Slowly Orcharding.

The editor of the *Waterville Mail* makes the following sensible observations suggested by a recent ride of thirty miles through Winslow, Vassalboro', and Augusta:

"We noticed with surprise how little had been done for the fine orchards all along the way. The trees yield fruit every year, ought to suggest a social effort to improve the orchard. The horse is well fed after a hard day's work, and ought to be well rubbed before he is harness'd next morning. The orchard should have a dressing of manure, and be closely trimmed and washed. For the want of this restorative, and in connection with the exhausting crop last year, few orchards have been able to fruit this season. There may be an occasional exception to this, it will only where the remedy has been applied."

Mixed Crops.

It would seem to be good policy and the right way, to grow each crop by itself, and thus have for the product clean and unimixed when needed for use. Still there is a belief among some farmers that many crops, when mixed, grow better, and are more productive than when grown separately, and if used for provender are also better. We have an acquaintance who always grows wheat and rye together, barley and oats, also oats and peas. There is a propensity in sowing oats and peas together. The peas need something to cling to, and as oats ripen when grown with peas at about the same time, they make a very good support for the peas. Their mixture too is feed for cattle.

Putting in the Crops Liberally.

We are glad to learn that the farmers of Maine, both big and little, huge-fisted and small-fisted, are exerting themselves to put in crops liberally this season.

Hiram Stevens, of Aroostook County, commenced sowing his spring grains on the 23d of April last, and on the 4th of this month had completed the sowing of thirty acres.

Hon. Wm. C. Hammat, of Howland, formerly President of the Maine State Agricultural Society has already sown forty acres of spring grains.

Thos. S. Lang, of Vassalboro', also an Ex-President of the State Society has sown forty-five acres. Go ahead, farmers. Bounding crops and Thanksgiving to you all.

Notes on the Season.

A friend near Belfast writes us on the 10th

We are enjoying first-rate farming and growing weather. We sowed the old snap on the 1st, 2d and 3d of the month, we have had very good days for sowing the various kinds of grain. The weather is going in to the work with their sleeves rolled up.² The political difficulties which excite the seaboard farmer is not troubling to so great an extent those farther back in the country.

Fight or not we must all eat the same as ever, and when we raise a fair crop he has at least so much to last him through hard times. Vegetation is quite forward. Grass looks well; young stock could quite live in pasture now, and will do to-day. Some say when they come 'tis time to plant corn; but not yet; the ground is too cold.

My record says gooseberries in leaf on the 9th, raspberries 10th, elder 10th. Buds of early shrubs and trees bursting.

A writer in the Ohio *Farmer* strongly recommends growing oats and barley together, not only because they think it better when mixed for provender, but because any grass sown with them will germinate and grow a great deal better. Oats alone take too much shade to allow grass to do so well when sown with them, as it will when sown with other grains. But he thinks that with oats and barley together, this trouble is obviated.

The Baltimore *Rural Register*—one of the most valued of our agricultural exchanges—expresses the apprehension that the condition of public affairs may compel its suspension for the present.

Scientific Survey of the State.

The pressure of arrangements in regard to fitting out the quota of troops from Maine has borne so strong upon the Governor, and taken up so much of his time, that the subject of the Geological and Agricultural survey of the State has had to remain unattended to until last week.

The appointment of persons to prosecute the survey was delegated to the Governor and Secretary of the Board. It was their intention to have placed Prof. Chadbourne, of Bowdoin College on the survey, but some arrangement in regard to the details not meeting his views, he declined the appointment. They have finally appointed E. Holmes, of Winthrop, and Charles Hitchcock, of Amherst College, to conduct it. Mr. Hitchcock is a son of Professor Hitchcock of Amherst. He is a young man, thoroughly versed in geological and mineralogical surveys, and has been engaged in the Geological survey of Vermont, which is now finished. The survey will commence on the first of June. We shall be able to give a programme of operations very soon.

Curculio Warfare.

Our spring in this latitude is rather backward, at least as far as the early blossoming of fruit trees are concerned. The plum tree is among the earliest that give out their blossoms, and their appearance is a signal to commence the annual curculio warfare if we would have a nice dish of plums to regale ourselves and friends with at the usual time of plum harvest.

This insect enemy has been acknowledged to be one of the most difficult to contend against, and the destruction and loss of the plum crop in many places every year proves that it is more than a match for man with all his skill and knowledge.

A great variety of expedients have been adopted to counteract and ward off the curculio's attacks. Dusting the trees when in bloom and while the plum is forming, with lime—making all sorts of holes and nail in and around the branches, painting rings of tar or melted sulphur and lard around the trunk, clothing the trunk with belts of cotton or wool, &c., have been recommended. These old-fashioned aids to the comfort of the household, seem to have disappeared from the garden, and the merely ornamentals taken their places. Now by all means would encourage the culture of flowers, but would keep these old "stand-bys," in which our grandmothers delighted in the list, and thus combine the useful and the beautiful together.

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Some recommend to sow off one of the lower limbs of the plum tree, four or five inches from the trunk, and to strike on this projecting stamp with the mallet. In this way there will be no danger of bruising the bark and wounding the tree injuriously, as is sometimes the case by bat-

tering the trunk.

Others recommend to rub the bark off the stem.

Still others recommend to paint the bark with a mixture of resinous oil and turpentine.

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Training Tomatoes.

Almost every body raises a few tomatoes, and almost every one has some method of training them, so that they shall have the benefit of the sun and air to hasten the ripening of the fruit.

A very pretty way of doing this is illustrated by the cut which we here give you. The frame or trellis is made in the form of a common grape trellis in miniature, with small low posts or standards and light horizontal bars. The main stalk of the plant is trained and confined to this post, while the branches are trained and attached to the horizontal bars—These are confined to the several parts of the frame or trellis by soft strings of yarn or bass wood bark or matting.

After the fruit has formed, and obtained its pruned shape, it may be pruned so as to give still free access to the sun's rays. The fruit is thus not only increased in size but more thoroughly ripened.

There is some diversity of experience, however, in regard to pruning the vine, and of course a corresponding diversity of opinion and practice on the subject. Many persons stoutly maintain that the plant should be allowed to grow naturally, and to bear fruit as it would do in the wild state.

During the ten years that I have owned a vine, I have kept it in a good state of health, and have given it a good deal of care, and have found that the best way to train it is to let it grow as it would do in the wild state, and to bear fruit as it would do in the wild state.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

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Augusta, Thursday, May 30, 1861.

NOTICE.

Subscribers in Washington and Penobscot Counties will be called on during the present and ensuing months by our regularly appointed agents.

Enthusiasm of the People.

The attack upon Fort Sumter was the signal for the exhibition of an unexampled and universal spirit of enthusiasm on the part of the free States. It was instantaneous, and like a mighty wave in its course it overwhelmed and buried everything else beneath it. No such movement of popular sentiment, in respect either to its earnestness or the unanimity of the people had ever been witnessed in this country before.

Seeing this intensity and unanimity of feeling, and knowing that one extreme often follows another in the popular sentiment, some worthy men have been inclined to fear a reaction in the popular mind, and that an excitement so great and apparently so intense, so intense and so unanimous could not last, but would burn out and consume itself by its own heat, and be followed either by apathy or an excitement of the opposite nature in the minds of the people. They foresee that the contest might very likely be a long one, and that it would draw heavily upon the resources of the country—that it would bear heavily upon the commercial and manufacturing interests, and they feared that patriotism would give way when opposed to interest.

So far, however, their fears have proved wholly without foundation. This enthusiasm has constantly increased in force and volume from that day to this. There has been no failing back, no dying out. The popular zeal has been constantly in advance of the Government, urging it forward at all points, while the Government itself has devoted all its energies to the work of organizing and preparing the forces which the people are constantly offering to it.

Method has been, and is every day being added to earnestness to render these forces more effective, and the popular enthusiasm better directed in popular channels, as is deep as on the day that witnessed the surrender of Fort Sumter, although less noisy and boisterous.

"The Bitterness of Hate."

The contest has commenced and the prospect is that it will be relentless and bloody. No quarrels are said to be so fierce, no hatred so bitter and deadly, as those between men of the same race, and of kindred blood.

Such are the parties to the war which has just commenced in this country; but besides the fact of kinship, there are other things that will add much to the bitterness of the struggle on both sides.

In the South they have been taught for many years to believe that the northern people were their enemies, overreaching them in trade, growing rich at their expense, and ready and anxious to incite their negroes to insurrection and butchery, while occasional unhappy events have given color to their suspicion and greatly excited their fears. On the other hand, the northern people have been led to look upon southern men as aristocrats, their institutions as sinful, and southerners themselves as enemies of our free institutions. So that the foundation has been long laid for deep and hostile feelings. These feelings have latterly become greatly intensified in northern minds by the acts of men at the South. Their leading men in Congress have for years exhibited an arrogant and bullying spirit toward northern men, at once insolent and irritating; in many places in the South they have committed barbarous indignities upon northern men in that section of the country within the last year; they have constantly boasted of their superior bravery and avoided no opportunity to heap insults and indignities upon northern men, and finally, have resorted to peculations, treason, poison and assassination as the means of carrying on the war which they have inaugurated against their own government as well as ours. All things go to swell up the account and give an edge to the sword, and an intensity to the hate already existing, which, for their sake, we could well wish were spared.

RECRUITING IN THE PROVINCES. Some of our provincial contemporaries complain of efforts making on their side of the line to enlist recruits to serve in the United States army during the present war. Such a procedure, there can be no doubt, is entirely contrary to law, and we are equally confident that the movement would be promptly and sternly discomfited by our Government. Aside from the illegality of the thing, not the remotest necessity exists, or is likely to exist during the present contest, for foreign aid or interposition. So far from requiring its assistance, the Government, at the present time, is seriously embarrassed by the urgency and profusion with which contributions of men and money are made upon it; so much so that orders have been issued from the War Department to discontinue further enlistments, and the Governors of the several States have been advised to disband a large proportion of the forces already organized. In this State, although three regiments only have been called for by the General Government, yet, such has been the pressure upon him, that Governor Washburn has been compelled to permit the organization of six regiments of volunteers, one-half of whom in all probability will never be needed for active service. Besides this, orders have been issued for the disbandment of twenty companies already organized, and not formed into regiments. It is estimated that not less than five hundred thousand men have volunteered within the past six weeks for three years' service, in response to the requisition of the President, all anxious and clamorous to be led against the enemies of the Union. This being notoriously the condition of things, we can hardly credit the assertion made by the Quebec Chronicle that "agents of this Government are, at the present moment, in nearly every city, town, and village in Canada, earnestly engaged in the work of enlistment."

FLOYDISM. The name of the late Secretary Floyd, has become a synonym for nothing but the meanest baseness, and we confidently expect to see it occupy an appropriate place in the next edition of Worcester's big Dictionary. The latest instance of treasonable baseness perpetrated by his orders which has come to our knowledge, was the breaking up some time since, of over two millions of musket cartridges at the U. S. Arsenal, in this city, amounting to two hundred and eighty odd barrels of powder of the best quality. These cartridges, were returned to the Arsenal after the Mexican War, and subsequently inspected and repacked for future service. They would have been immediately available for the present emergency, had any other than this recalcitrant and traitorous Virginian occupied the post of Secretary of War. The above statement, the substance of which has already appeared in print, has been denied in the Boston Journal and other papers; but we have the best of reasons for believing in its entire accuracy.

MIGRATION TO THE PROVINCES. We learn from the Halifax Sun that the unsettled condition of things has caused the removal of a number of families from the States into the British Provinces. The remark does not apply of course to the people of the Northern States, and we were not aware that Southern emigration had made any considerable progress in the direction of the Provinces. At least accounts very few of Jeff. Davis's subjects had got any farther north than Virginia.

The Third Regiment.

The Third Regiment of Maine Volunteers now encamped in this city consists of the following companies:

A. Co. Bath, Capt. Wm. Rogers.
B. Co. Gardiner, Capt. W. E. Jarvis.
C. Co. Bath, Capt. C. A. L. Sampson.
D. Co. Hallowell, Capt. J. M. Nash.
E. Co. Hallowell, Capt. E. G. Savage.
F. Co. Waterville, Capt. T. S. Hesselton.
G. Co. Augusta, Capt. W. S. Heath.
H. Co. Augusta, Capt. M. B. Stewart.
I. Co. Winthrop, Capt. Newell Trout.

The Gardner Company arrived here on Tuesday. The Winthrop Company, owing to the prevalence of sickness among the men, have not joined their regiment. We understand, however, that no new cases have occurred for several days, and that the men will immediately receive orders to embark.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Cos. A and D arrived in the cars from Bath, accompanied by the Cornet Band of that city. The other seven companies of the regiment paraded on the occasion, under the direction of Col. Hardison assisted by Maj. Miller, and with the Augusta Citizens' Band escorting the Bath Companies through the principal streets of the city to their encampment. The appearance of so fine a body of troops, composed of men in the flower and vigor of youth and health, with resolute and intelligent countenances, attracted a large gathering of people in the streets to witness their march, and elicited unqualified expression of admiration from the spectators.

The regiment is now undergoing constant drill under the direction of Sergeant Bart of the U. S. Army, a capable and experienced officer, assisted by Mr. Frank Pierce, a native of this city, and a graduate of the Vermont Military School. The regiment is fortunate in securing the services of the New York and Michigan Brigades and Ellsworth's Zouaves, so far as at present ascertained, constituted the forces which advanced upon Virginia.

The Washington City National Rifles, Captain Simard, about ten o'clock last night passed over Long Bridge to the Virginia shore, halting at the Virginia end until between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, acting as an advance guard; these were followed by other District volunteer companies, acting in a similar capacity. The New York and Michigan Brigades crossed the bridge, the Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the advanced guard. One of these regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington; while another, the Jersey, stopped at the Forks, a mile from Long Bridge to swat.

An advance into Virginia was also made from another point, viz., the Potowomoy aqueduct. The 2nd New York Regiment was among these troops, and after several hours' march, occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia Spring on the line of the Washington

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

Poetry.

ARMY HYMN.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
No. 100.—June, 1861.

O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King!
Behold the sacrifice we bring!
For we are weak, our strength is small,
Our spirit shuns through every heart!

Wake in our breasts the living fire,
The holy faith that weaves our sires;
They gave their lives; we give our souls;
To die for her is serving True.

We know a gallant flame to show
The way to victory; it's light to see;
And when the battle comes round,
Still guide us in its moving cloud.

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In thy dread name we stand the sword,
With our right on high on high;
That fills with light our stormy sky.

From treason's rest, from murder's stain
Guard These! Its oaks of Peace still reign;
Till we have won the day, when we
Join our loud anthems, PRAISE TO THEE!

Our Story-Teller.

THE DEAD BARONET.

Or, A Respectable Conspiracy.

[From an English Judge's NOTE BOOK.]

Trusting that my readers will excuse me for naming anything "respectable" that, at the same time, I am compelled to call a "conspiracy," I shall proceed to tell one of the most extraordinary tales that ever a high state of civilization could give rise to.

It was concocted by what the world called respectable men—was carried out by respectable men—and in the most respectable manner. In fact, such was the halo of respectability about the whole affair, that a respectable jury shed tears upon being compelled, by an overbearing weight of testimony, to find such respectable persons guilty. And even if you will append the title of "The Respectable" Conspiracy to this sketch of the criminal snails of the time.

It may perhaps live, in the memory of some members of my profession, that, in the year 1829, a most respectable case came on for trial in London, which is still quoted in the books, and goes by the name of "Montmorency versus The Earl of Surrey."

A sum of money of the amount of sixty thousand pounds was involved in the case, and the circumstances were these:

The heir to the earldom of Surrey was a young man of some considerable abilities and a high sense of honor. He was at Rome when he came to the legal possession of his titles and estates, and at once hastened to England.

The Surrey family then held those large estates in trust, which, though consisting of the ancient and peerly castles of Bamburgh and others with the Suffolk property and other estates of great value, the patrimony of the young Earl was considerable, and beyond a few very slight circumstances, there did not appear to be anything to interfere with his quiet enjoyment of his ancestral property.

Mr. Elworthy was called again, and in reply to the question, he said, "There was some difficulty in the affair, on the ground that the learned counsel mentioned, and the reason why I called at Brooks' Inn and saw the Earl, was to get him to come to a friend who could be a witness in the affair, but he positively and almost reluctantly refused."

"Very well," said the Judge. "A verdict will, of course, go for the plaintiffs for the full amount."

So the case ended.

It was about one month after this event that Mr. Addison, Mr. Montmorency's solicitor, called on Mr. Elworthy with a smile, said, "Sir Morton Brooks is dead!"

Now, I know that Sir Morton Brooks was a rich man, and an eccentric one. He had a splendid mansion in Park Lane, and was reported to be at war with all his friends and relations. In fact, was one of those miserable rich men, to whom wealth is a curse instead of a blessing, instead of it bringing them happiness, and punishment is every possible shape.

"What do you mean, sir?" said Joseph. "I mean that we will be kind to you, and while we have a crust to spare you shall share it." "Me—me?"

"Yes; Joseph; for our uncle's sake we will do that. Shall it not be so, Melly?"

"Oh, yes, yes; Charles; and I will try and do something. I can paint flowers and embroder pretty well; and surely you will let me help you to Charles!"

"Stop!" said old Joseph. "Stop!"

"What is it?"

"You—you don't mean to say—that that two young folks—poor—without a penny but what you care will—will support me?"

"You shall never want, Joseph; while we can help you!"

"But why? Why? I, an old—useless—infirm?"

"Well, I said, 'what of that, Mr. Elworthy?'"

"Well, sir, my client, Mr. Montmorency, has advanced to him one hundred and forty thousand pounds, as well as buying of him the Park Lane property."

"What?"

"I exclaimed; 'another case of secrecy!'"

"Well, I don't know, but I have the deeds and the conveyance at my office. It was stipulated that Sir Morton Brooks was to hold possession of the mansion in Park Lane, with its contents, at an annual rental of one thousand pounds per annum, which he punctually paid to me for Mr. Montmorency; but there has sprung up an heir under Sir Morton's will, and he has taken possession of the estate, and is now entitled to dispute those deeds, so we must go to war!"

"Mr. Elworthy," I said, "it is a very odd thing that it is only on the death of some one that your client, Mr. Montmorency, steps forward with his deeds and makes large claims."

"Well, I don't see anything odd in it. But I don't press the case on you."

"Then if you please, I would rather not touch it."

"Very good. May I ask if the Addisons have any claim in the case?"

"I don't know such persons."

"Oh, they are the people who claim under a will left by Sir Morton Brooks, and they pretend that no mention is made in the will of the little transaction with my client, Mr. Montmorency, that it must be a fictitious affair. That is all."

"Another moment, and the arms of Charles and Amelia were around their uncle. All was explained. Some chord of affection had been touched in the old man's heart, and he had gone abroad, and feigned death, and disguised himself in the old suit of livery, and left all his property to the Addisons, and the young son of Joseph to their lawyer."

"It was this treatment of him, as their uncle's old domestic, that had been in his mind the test of their dispositions—the touchstone."

"To see if they were really gold indeed."

The lawsuit and the claim of Mr. Montmorency had taken him completely by surprise; but he had let everything go on; and now, as he mingled his tears of joy with those of Charles and Amelia, how richly he was repaid!

It was long before I could say a word, and then I was recalled to a sense of the fact, that we were bound to take up my client's cause, and the Addisons, and I said to Sir Morton Brooks, "But my dear sir, what about this conveyance of the mansion and its contents to Mr. Montmorency of the 'respectable' Mr. Elworthy and his son, Mr. Hubert Montmorency?"

"Well, sir, I have seen a magistrate, who will go to the police?" said I.

"I have a good pardon," said Mr. Elworthy.

"For the Addisons?"

"Yes, yes!"

"With pleasure. And now tell me all about it."

"It is just this. The house in Park Lane, with its contents, is worth thirty thousand pounds, and Sir Morton Brooks, who had all his money in the funds, has there one hundred and thirty thousand pounds. Now this Mr. Montmorency claims, that it must be a fictitious affair. That is all."

"Mr. Elworthy, I have heard the name of Mr. Montmorency many years— that is to say since he was a boy. He is now 38 or 40 years of age. His father and uncle both left him large properties, and is always willing, through me, to advance money on real estate. I drew the mortgage deed, when set by counsel, and we are willing to pay him, by deed of trust, the sum of six thousand pounds on the Brandon Park estate, and could the transaction be conducted with secrecy?"

Mr. Elworthy had replied in the affirmative to both the questions, and upon consulting a client of his, Mr. H. M. Finchley, he found that the sum of six thousand pounds on the Brandon Park estate, and could the transaction be conducted with secrecy?

He had d'posed as follows:

"My name is George Elworthy. I am a solicitor, and have been in practice for twenty-eight years. It was on the 4th of December, 1852, that the late Earl came to me, and made the request mentioned above. I have been a witness to the case. I have known my client (Mr. Montmorency) many years—that is to say since he was a boy. He is now 38 or 40 years of age. His father and uncle both left him large properties, and is always willing, through me, to advance money on real estate. I drew the mortgage deed, when set by counsel, and we are willing to pay him, by deed of trust, the sum of six thousand pounds on the Brandon Park estate, and could the transaction be conducted with secrecy?"

Mr. Elworthy was the first.

"The Earl had been paid the sixty thousand pounds by a check on the Bank of England, which he had endorsed, and there was at the back of the mortgage deed the usual acknowledgment of the receipt of the money."

And so in that form the case came on, and one of the most able counsel of the day opened the cause for the plaintiff.

His statement was this:

The late Earl of Surrey had made a call upon Mr. Elworthy, a most respectable solicitor, residing in Lincolns Inn Fields, and had put to him two questions.

Could he procure a loan, by way of mortgage, of sixty thousand pounds on the Brandon Park estate, and could the transaction be conducted by him?

And so in that form the case came on, and one of the most able counsel of the day opened the cause for the defendant.

The result of a long consultation was that we resolved to dispute the affair in Court, and see what the outcome of the case.

The Addisons consisted of two quite young men, brothers, who, as far as I can learn, of their solicitor, had taken possession of the house in Park Lane. I saw them there, and they told me that they had been called upon by Mr. Elworthy and Mr. Montmorency to give up possession, and upon their refusing to do so, Mr. Elworthy had said, "Show Mr. Elworthy up."

"It is just this. The house in Park Lane, with its contents, is worth thirty thousand pounds, and Sir Morton Brooks, who had all his money in the funds, has there one hundred and thirty thousand pounds. Now this Mr. Montmorency claims, that it must be a fictitious affair. That is all."

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